on a recent visit to the President, took up a glass and

coked at it awhile, and then remarked, " If I were Presi

THE VOLUNTEERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Washinsoron, May 21, 1861.
The Second New York regiment, Col. Tompkins, ar

gan regiment, some of whom pover did a day's

work in their lives, were cleaning out the aith which

resterday's rain had washed into the gotter in frost of

their quarters. Some were shovelling it into boxes

menial. Every man is ready to do any duty obser

The New Jersey Fourth regiment complain bitterly

The Rhode Island regiment are to have a great o'a

bake at their encampment on the 28th of May. Three hundred bushels of clams, in the shell, intended for the

purpose, have been shipped from Providence, on the

deck of a schooner loaded with ice. The feast is in

henor of their Commander in Chief, Col. Sprague, who

returns to Rhode Island, to be mangurated sga'n as Gov

ernor, on the 28th, having been re-elected to that office.

Colonel Corcoran's regiment, at Georgetown, are re-

ago these four companies were taken for rebels, but

proved to belong to one of the Pennsylvania regiments. They surrendered in good faith, believing Colonel Cerco-

The Seventh New York regiment prepared to receive

the much talked of colors to-day from the ladies of New

York. They were to have been presented by Adjutant General Thomas, but the colors did not come. Of course

a very large concourse of laties and gentlemen, including

a strong representation of the clite of Washington society.

who were present to witness the ceremony, were disap

pointed. The regiment, however, went through with its

usual evening dress parade with its accustomed

adroitness, winning the universal applause of all present. Among those present were Governor

Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Staff, accompanied by Cap

tain Tompkins, of the Rhode Island marine battery

Senator Sherman, whi is acting upon General Patterson's

Staff, wish the rank of Colonel, was present, as the guest of Colonel Lefferts. Colonel Sherman will locate

here for the present, as the representative of General

Pattereon, the latter having returned to his headquarters

at Philadelphia. Chauncey Shaffer, of New York city,

also visited the camp, and was received with great en

thusiasm by many of the Seventh. After parade, at the

quarters of the Seventh company, he was greeted with

nine cheers and a tiger, after which, a speech being de

manded by the soldiers, he delivered a very patriotic ad-

dress, of which the following is the substance. He

pformed him that his rent was paid, and if the soldier

Lexington avenue, New York, should be given to his

General Walbridge, of New York, has been invited to

benefit of his knowledge of the means of communication

and resources of the new military district of Virginia

and the Carolinas, the General having been interested for A large number of the members of the Seventh rank

ment are unquestionably making very great pecuniary

sacrifices for patriotic purposes. One of the principal

officers of the regiment received intelligence to-day that in consequence of his absence his houre had failed, which

would result in his ruin. Many others, though not to

the same extent, are suffering in a smilar manner. The

regiment left home on a day's notice, and did not come

here, and the remainder composed of raw recruits, who

glad of the soldier's pay, but they brought their genuine

members. The members now here could go home, and their places be filled with poorer men, whose sacrifices

would not be so great; but this would demoralize and

destroy the regiment proper. As it is, there is no time fixed for the departure of the Seventh. The colonel

From the ranks of the Seventh many men have been

selected as drill officers of other corps, and many other

in contemplation, in authoritative military circles here.

mand to New York, and there to act as a military school

for the instruction of all who desire to perfect themselves

in military seience. This would afford the business me

of the regiment as opportunity to serve their country

THE FIREMEN ZOUAVES-ACCEPTANCE OF

COM. BARTLETT'S NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Firemen Zouaves were sworn in for the war this

afternoon by Brigadier General McDowell. Colonel Ells-

worth received orders during the day to station a guard

of a hundred men at a point some three miles below his

camp. The required number immediately went down under command of the Colonel himself, with rations fo

camp this afternoon. He gave anything but a favorable

ing. It will be required to report to Gen. Butler at For-tress Monroe on the 28th inst.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SOIREE.

The soirce given by Secretary Seward in honor of the

The officers of the Twelfth and Sixty ninth, New York,

and Fourth, Pennsylvania regiments, and the Rhode

officers of the volunteer regiments, came off in brillians

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1861.

Bartlett's Naval Brigade was accepted this even

eccount of the condition of the rebel forces.

will go into the regular army as officers.

ran's men to belong to the rebel army.

the irregularity and insufficiency of their rat one.

rived at half-post one o'clock, all well

deat I don't think that fisg would remain there long."

# THE WAR.

## Highly Important from Washington.

ATTITUDE OF EUROPE.

The Decided Policy of the Administration in Regard to Foreign Interference.

The Enropean Privateering Code Adopted by the United States.

Strict Adherence to the Monroe Doctrine.

No Spanish Protectorate Over Dominica to be Tolerated.

Naval Operations in the Chesapeake.

The Reported Fight near the Potomac.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT BACTIMORE.

Arrival of the Second New York Regiment at Washington, dec.,

OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS. WASHINGTON, May 21, 1861.

Our government, it is quite understood, have decided on their course should any foreign power display any disposition to truckle to the rebel States. Any act of inter vention which affords direct advantage to the insurgant States, and which tends to hamper or obstruct the action of our government, will lead to the most decisive measurce on the part of the administration. Frequent con sultations are taking place on the best means of averging any interference in this domestic brawl, by England or other powers, and a complete programme, it is rumored, will shortly be settled upon.

it sppears that more than a month ago our governmen gave notice to the Powers of Europe who took part in the Congress of Paris, in 1856, that they were willing o accept the cide they adopted at that period, which declared private teering to be piracy. How, then, will it be possible for England, one of the Powers in question, to refuse to scept the unqualified offer of our government to adop. their own code? And how will it be possible for her after this, to treat the rebel States simply as belligerents however pliant may be the opinions of the legal advisers of the Crown? Is England disposed to become the patron

vatcers to be. This timely act of our government places England in a false and untenable position if she persists in regarding the privaterrs of the South merely as belligerents.

This movement in the British Parliament is considered by the administration merely as a party measure, meant chiefly to embarrass Lord Palmerston. They feel sure that the people of England are strangers to it.

It will be gratifying to the country to learn that our government has received the ampiest assurances from Austria that she will have nothing to do with the rebej States whatever; whilst Prussia has not besitated to manifest in plain terms her unequivocal sympathy with our

The Secretary of State has given notice to Mexico and to other States that the Monroe doctrine will be carried out with all the energy and resources of the government and that nothing in the shape of foreign intervention will be tolerated or submitted to for a single hour. Mexico has been assured in the most positive language that she can depend on the active and determined support of this country should any European Power attempt to violate ber soil. A warning has been given to Spain that !" she ventures to accept the artful proffer of Dominica she will do so at her peril. This subject is one of to much delicacy to trest with freedom; but if may infer from the droppings of those who are the best informed, I should say that Spain would do well to exercise the utmost discretion is her footbardy attempts to extend her domin'on in this

milt is certainly remarkable that the three most desputic European governments, those of Prussia, Austria and Russia, have bastened to express their sympathy with our internal troubles, and intimate their indisposition to give any direct or indirect aid or comfort to the southern rebels, while the rulers or England and France, whose boast is a certain liberality of political sentiment and action, are slow in assuming a position on the side of law and justice and humanity, against anarchy, usurpa tion and barbarism. Russia has evidently well remem bered the American sympathies shown to her during the

The government regards with absolute pertainty th speedy termination of our domestic difficulties should the rebel States receive no aid or comfort from Eog land, and they are quite resolved not to deliberate fo a single moment should England manifest any such insane disposition, but to launch against her the thun derbolts of a war that would not cease till every Power in Europe was involved. On this vital matter the President, the Secretary of State and all the Cabinet entertain but one view, and are animated by the same sentiments. They feel they can rely to any extent on the courage and energy of the nation, which will sustain them at every sacrifice against Enclard and all the world, when they see their dearest rights assailed and their best interests rudely trampled on. It is fortunate for the country, at this momenton crisis, that there should be no division of counsels as to the best and safest policy both at home and abrand. It is equally fortunate that the President and Cabi inet put so high an estimate on the sagacity and firmness of the Secretary of State, a well as upon his thorough knowledge of the condition and interests of Europe, that they are content at all times to defer to his views and support his sugges

followed the career of this able statesman to see his usual caution and moderation suddenly converted by the force of events into boidness and decision. It is consoling to think that whilst the portfolio of the State De partment is in his hands there will be no blunders to regret, and certainly no timidity to deplore.

#### THE NINE MILLION LOAN.

Wasersons, May 21, 1861. The time for the reception of proposa's for the remain der of the United States stock, amounting to nearly \$9,000,000, under the act of February, has been extended to the United States will be accepted.

Ex Governor Floyd, having been commissioned as Gene ral in the Confederate service, has commenced raising a brigade in Virginia. The Navy Department is not unmindful of the impor tance of placing United States vessels under the com

mand of officers whose loyalty is unquestioned. says .- "Owing to the firing into the battery at Sewall's Point, lively times are expected, and that perhaps troops will be marched to the Point from Norfolk."

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF COLONEL VOSBURGH.

Washneron, May 21, 1861.
The funeral ceremonics of Colonel Vesburgh commen ed at twelve o'clock, at the Navy Yard. They were very solemn and imposing. The President and the Secretaries of State, War and Treasury were present. Gov. Sprague, at the head of the Rhode Island troops, was in atten and the New York Twelfth regiment, Colonel Butterfield turned out with full ranks. Representatives from the Division Brigade and Regimental Staffs were present.

The funeral procession moved from the yard at half past one P. M. to the depot. The Seventy-first regiment at tended as mourners. The body, accompanied by a detachment of the Seventy-first regiment, left this after ncon for New York, and will arrive there about four o'clock to morrow morning. Lieutenant Colonel Martin will be elected Colonel of the

Seventy-first. He is said to be a superior officer. T. P. Black, of the New York Fourteeath (Brooklyn) regiment, accidentally shot himself this morning while drawing a charge from his musket. The ball entered his chest, and there is no hope of his recovery. Black is a young man and unmarried. His residence is at No. 86 Prospect street, Brooklyn.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS OF THE GOV-ERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1981. The daily repeated announcements of guessing acres mongers, that advance movements upon Virginia will be immediately made by federal troops, are a'l without any foundation on fact. Gen. Scatt, once for all, will no give the order to move until the immense army nor under his command is fully organized, drilled and equipped. To anyone at all versed in military mat-ters it is plain that our forces are far from being prepared to take the offensive. They are deficient in cavalry, light artillery, means of transporting, camping material, provisions, ammunition, baggage, &o , &c., and, last not least, no surgical department for the volunteer forces is as yet formally organized.

The volces of the Union men of Tennessee continue to be heard here through letters and otherwise. The most urgent appeals for act ve assistance reach the governmen fally; but the government, although anxious, is hardly prepared at this moment to extend the required aid. It tue time, however, its strong arm will deal out retribu tion to the overbearing traitors of that State. Andrea Johnson, in a letter received to day in this city, says that he is determined to fight on for the Union, and is codent of beating the recessionists at the polls.

in porthern Missouri. The attempts of lawless bands to interfere with the general traffic of, and prevent the pas sage of troops over, the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, calls for immediate action in that quarter. That thoroughfare, the main channel of communication be tween the North and Western Territories, will doubtlessly be declared a military road, and as effectively cleared eccessionists as the roads from the North to Baltimore. Immense quantities of ammunition and provisions con-

The President will in person hoist a flag over the Gene

ral Post Office to morrow.

Adams' Express Company conveyed the remains of Col Vosburgh to New York. An extra car was furnished and special mesa-sugers detailed to accompany the military

THE PRIZES CAPTURED IN THE CHESA-PEAKE.

The telegraph made me say, in my despatch last night that a protest was entered at the War Department against accepting "Colonel Sherman's Now York regiment." wroje "Colonel Sheehan's regiment.' The protest allege that it contains a large number of very bad characters. The war steamship Niagara has been ordered from off Charleston harbor to the Gulf, to perfect the blockade of

Commodore Stringbam, flag officer of the blockade squadron, urder date of United States ship Min nesota, Hampton Roard, May 17, 1861, reports having captured thirteen vessels, two of which were the ships Argo and North Carolina. Part of here have been sent to New York, part to Philadelphia part brought here, and the rest detained in Chesapeal The capture of all of these vessel has been apposited in detail in the columns of the Hz RALD from day to day. The schooner Industry contained was ordered to Fortress Monroe, and discharged her cargo there. A large number of other prize vessels remain under the guns of the fleet, in Chesa-

peake Bay, leaded with tobacco.

The Isabel, the piratical looking craft towed up to the Washington Navy Yard yesterday by the steamer Thomas Freeborn, announced in this correspondence last night, contains some of the roughest looking specimen of humanity I ever saw. They were not removed from the vessel to-day, and it has not yet been determined rank secessionists, and were on their way to some trai torous rendezvous when captured, there is little doubt.

#### GENERAL DIX TO BE A MAJOR GENERAL IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Washington, May 21, 1861. The War Department have to day decided that New appointed by the President. General John A. Dix will eceive the appointment from Mr. Lincoln. Of course State of New York, has no validity out of the State, and does not give him rank in the federal army.

The steamer Thomas Freeborn to day has come to the conclusion to charge its name, although not unmindfu

eputation.

The Freeborn goes at once into commission as the flag thip of the steam fictilla which is to keep the Potoma river open and interfere with the private little batteries that may be planted by the secessionists on that nobl

The Governor of Delaware has appointed Henry Du graduate of West Point, has seen active service, and has or several years been a manufacturer of guspowder. Surgeon Finlay will be appointed Surgeon the army, in place of Dawson, deceased

It is a sufficient denial of the reports as to Lieuten General Scott's lufirm health to say that he is engage in the discharge of his official duties not only throughou the day, but till a late hour every night. Physicians Lincoln, Dove, Storrow, Hines, Young

onk and Waters, have been commissioned as action Assistant Surgeons to attend to the troops in Washington and vicinity, in conjunction with those of the army The President and Secretaries Seward, Chase and C neron were among others of distinction who attende

he funeral obsequies of Colonel Vosburgh to-day. Exra Facultation has been appointed Postma Newburg, New York.

A secession sing has been stying at Alexandria in sight of the White House for a long time past. Old Ben Wade, sented. Among the distinguished strangers present wer-Senator Sumner, Governor Pennington, Chevaller Wyckot ivened the occasion. Dodworth's band dispensed deicious music on the occasion. REPORTED SECESSION OUTRAGES IN IN

DIANA. INDIANAPOLIS, May 21, 1861.

A despatch to Gov. Morton, from Bedford, Indiana, says that a messenger had arrived at that place from Dover Bill, Martin county, Indiana, stating that a man named Dromgoale, formerly a resident of Dover Hill, at the head of three hundred secessionists, was committing depredations. He had arrested several citizens, some of whem, it is supposed, he hung.

The greatest excitement prevailed. Dromgonie was

driven out of the town by Union men for expressing disupion sentiments three weeks ago. INDIANAPOLIS, May 21, 1861.

The recession raid on Martin county turns out to be a depradation of a band of desperados who have been plundering and threatening the lives of the citizens. A meb of one bundred armed men perterday arrested four citizens at Dover's Hill, which gave rise to the report of their being secondonists.

PER'S FERRY.

HAGERSTOWN (VIA CHAMBERSHURG), May 21, 1881. Military recuprohance has been pushed from here in side of the Virginia lines, at two points since yesternay, viz:-- Sheppardatown, ten miles above darpor's at shemerdelown there are three hondred men so I three ass pieces. Pieces of articlery are stationed on the to the bridge, also the approaches to the town. the stidiers are in citizen's dress, and park are uniformed in common oil skin caps with brass caple front; the videttee has been pushed over the Maryland side. The Maryland outpest is stationed near the house of a Mr. Leugise, a secessionist preacher. There are a dozen common countrymen. About twenty men stood long ing about the bridge as a guard. The main body of roops are quartered in the town.

Grocerice are at the ordinary price; provisions ar

The town can be shelled from the heights on the Maryland side of the river. The road from Sharpsburg winds round the base of these heights, and is not commanded by the present batteries until it reaches two hundred and tifty yards from the bridge A storming party can carry the bridge by an advance in double quick time

The Williamsport force counted exactly seven hundred ard twenty men. The commader's name is Alien, a man about five feet ten inches high with one defection eve strongly but not stoutly built. He looks like a country militia officer, free to communicate everything admitted He is under the wing of a prominent secessionist of Williamsport. The troops are encamped in a dense woods crowning the heights opposite Williams, ort.

Nothing seen from the Maryland side save the came fires rising through the trees. They have slept two nights in brushwood tents. They expect six gans to night, also tents, and one company of cavalry from Mar ineburg; also six bundred Mississipplans and Alabamians. Septrice were stationed along the Virginia shore above and below Harper's Ferry, balf a mile each way. No person was permitted to pase unless under the wing of a prominent secessionist, or with a pass from the day offi Sheppardatown troops There is not much discipline or order. Provisions arrived to day in small quantities from Six thousand barrels of flour are stationed along the

Chesapeske and Ohio canal, between Williamsport and Sheppardstown. All the owners are removing it by haul, ing it into the interior of Maryland as fast as possible the owner of two thousand barrels, and is having it hauled rapidly to Hagerstown drees, of which the following is the substance. He said:—

Ism going to talk military now (throwing down his umbrelia and hat). Our enemies will always boast of victory as ling as one of us is left. You of the Seventh had better remain in the rervice until the war is ended. I am going South, and I want you to go with me to encourage the stance productions of Kentacky, hemp. If you go back to New York pow, you will be lonesome, because we are so full of fight that in aday or two we raised a home guard of ten thousand men. That flag, (pointing to the Stars and Stripes, placed at half mast on account of the death of Colonel Vobingh,) is the orator of the ration. I am no orator. That orator, or his symbol, shall yet speak; or rather it shall wave over the hallowed tomb of Mount Verron—over Richmond and over Montgomery; and at the last place Jefferson Pavis shall wave by its ride. I yeeterday received from New Orleans the siken flag under which General Jackson fought so bravely at New Oleans. When I received it, I went out under the moonlight—for the sun had long since set—and as I looked upon its ranged but honored remnants. I swore by the Eternal God that live or die, I would stand by that honored banner. Given thereing) I have bested that a rattlesmake has nestled in the folds of that banner, but I tell you that the reed of the woman shall broke that serpent's head. That flag has protected a noor citizen who had atmyly declared his intention to become actizen who had atmyly declared his intention to become actizen who had atmyly declared his intention to become actizen who had atmyly declared his intention to become actizen the feet Chited States from the power of the Austrian government, and that flag shall yet wave, as of oil, the symbol of therety and protection around the world.

In concluding Mr. Schaffer cailed for Private Pafes, and the production around the world. There are no troops higher up the Potomac.

Colonel Allen says no forward movements into Mary land will be made until after the result of Thursday's election in Virginia is known. He thinks the State w go heavily for squession. Chambers of Way 21, 1861.

It is believed here by the military authorities that the Sheppardstown and Williamsport movements are faints. The main movement from Harper's Ferry on southern Pennsylvania will be made as se offensive operations begin from Washington on South, or at Norfolk, along the country road leading from Harper's Ferry along Pleasant Valley, through Rob rersville, Boonesboro and Waynesboro.

I deem this opinion correct, as the Confederate leafers desire to avoid operations offensive to the people of Mary land. This is the shortest known road into Pennsylvania from Harper's Ferry.

## REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Barraoon, May 21, 1861 The Second New York regiment, Colonel Tompkins, the bundry and ninety men, arrived here this murning by may of Philosophia and Perryville. They was the through the city and left for Washington in two trains of

twenty nine cars.

The encampment at Locust Point is quiet and orderly. The remains of Colonel Voeburgh passed through this city at four e'clock this afternoon, escorted by a detachome here, in order that the government may have the

The eighth company of the Baltimore regiment, eighty men, proceeded to-day to the Relay Touse. This regiment will scarcely compare with the New York troops. General Lee was at Norfolk on Sunday.

An important seizure of arms was made in this city o-day by order of General Cadwallader. The setzare wa nade by 130 soldiers from the camp under Major Molane. York street. They filled twenty-six large carts, and con sirled of 1,600 muskets and 5,000 pikes. They were de

that there is a strong body of Southern troops at Graf-ton, consisting of regiments from Mississippi and South

C. L. L. Leary was nominated here to-day by th I'mon men of the Third Congressional district of Balti

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1861. A train departed for the South this evening with 2,000 troops. It is understood it would stop at Gray's Ferry to receive an Ohio regiment.

Iwo reconnoisances pushed southward from this pole sesterday. There is a report to day that they penetrated the lines of the confederate army and went deliberately through their camps. They saw 300 troops ten mile: from Harper's Ferry, and 700 at Williamsport. No rein forcements arrived to day up to three o'clock at the latter point. Nothing is known yet as to the movements of the troops from this point. It is believed a forward

## SECESSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MONTGOMERY, May 21, 1961. State of North Carolina passed the ordinance of secession

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER PRIZE AT PHILA DELPHIA.

Рипарилина, Мау 21, 1981. The ship Gen. Parkhill, from Liverpool, for Charleston has arrived in charge of a prize crew of the Nitgara. She was spoken off Cape Romain on the 12th and ordered off. The next day she was captured in attempting to run the blockade. She was to wed up to the Navy Yard.

being sait. It is suspected that arms and munitions of war are concealed under the salt. captain being murdered on the outward voyage by some

PHUADRIPHIA, May 21-P. M. Captain Forbes denies having known anything of the blockade or display of secession flags. After his vessel was brought to by a shot from the Niagara he was furnished with a passport to proceed to any port North. He hoisted a flag bearing the initials of the owners, and then the vessel was seized on the supposition that the flag was a signal to the shore. The secession flags which were on

board belonged to Pike, the former captain of the versel

SEIZURE OF A POWDER SLOOP. Harbor police boat No. 6, Coxewaln Nesbitt, yesterday the North river, deeply laden and looking very suspicious. Upon boarding her she was found to have one hindred and fifty kegs of powder snugly stowed. The parties having the sloop in charge were arrested and sent to the station house for examination, while the vessel roma na n the keeping of the police.

TRESTON, N. J., May 21, 1851. United States Marshal Deacon and deputies, by order of o'clock this afternoon, of all the telegraphic despitches in the officer at Newark, Princeton and Trouton, in this State. They number back several years. All have been placed in possession of United States District Attorney

## AFFAIRS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF HAR | Important Movement on the Part of the Government.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES SSIZED BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES THROUGH-OUT THE FREE STATE

By orders from the government authorities a'l the tole praphic despatches which have passed through the free States for several menths past were setzed simultaneously on Monday evening throughout the abole of the Norther States. All the telegraphic despat hee are filed away for twelve months. The seizure was made to take city secretly, and the fact communicated only through poli tical a freeze, by a disobed ent and un worthy subordinate who vi tared his instructions.

Telegraphic despatches were se zed here to the number of severa it oursaid, spreading codony ers, and are now undergoing the scruticy of officials some of the despatches are of a strictly private character, and will not be subject to governmental surveillance. It is stated, however, that among the telegraphic despatches seized a great number of the plans of the secessionists a likely to be discovered.

It is stated that these telegraph's desputches will cetablish the truth of the sesertion that for. Davis has tad an army of spies in New York, and that the tele graphic desputches seize! will show beyond a doubt that there are Southern agents yet in our milet.

The following letter was issued by the District Attorney to the Marshal of the United States for the Southern

Siz-in pursuance of instructions received from Wash ington, you are directed, on behalf of the United States ingrob, you are directed, on behalf of the United States government, to obtain possession of any telegraphic despatches that may have been sent or received with purposes bestile to the government, or in relation to sup-plies of 1 mms or provisions purchased or forwarded to the Southern rebels.

Upon obtaining possession of the despatches, should the record or the in which they are included, also emthe record or the in which they are included, also embrace other telegraphic despatches, bearing no connection with this subject, you are authorised to assent to the packages shich may be taken by you being scaled, to be spence and examined on the part of the United Sates government, upon notice to the telegraph agent from whom you relive them.

You will take the proceeding at three c'clock P. M. today, and do so simultaneously at all the offices in this city where such despatches may be found.

You pre mpt and energetic action in this matter is requested, and will be expected. I am sir, very respectfully.

E DELAFIELD SMITH.

United States District Attorney.

The telegraphic degratches thus seized are now under opervision; and if the result is not "intended to be se ret" the public may, perhaps, by the courtesy of the present officials in New York, be informed what the authorities intend to do with this batch of interesting docu-

### THE ATTACK ON THE STEAMER BALTI-MORE.

FOUR MEN EILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED—THE REBELS BEATEN OFF—DAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUND-ED—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS, ETC.

ON BOARD STEAMER MOUNT VERNON, May 20, 1861. The steamer Baltimore got aground last night at the neuth of the Potomac. A propeller, with a heavy gun nd full of men, attacked her there, and out of the squad of twenty op board the Baltimore, four were killed and live mertally wounded. Two of those killed were Cole and Lieuterant Denice, of Company D, and Greenough, of Company G. Whelpley, of Company D. was mortally wounded, and so were Thail and Ferguson. Three others were slightly wounded with splinters. Our guard heard the firing and ran back to assist the Baltimore; but it was all over. The Baltimore's guard fought like men, and the blood and stresh with splinters. The robels hal a heavy gun and first grape and counsier, and had at least one hundred men. We belped got the Baltimore off, brought the wounded ones up to the fort, and have got fifty more men to go down. Lieutenant West, of the Baltimore, rays he will not onne up the river without that propeller, it may be two days before we get up, and before we can give all the particulars. Sergeant Wolcot, of Compan, he job this right cyclety a splinter. We are off again, they have put two howitzers abourd, and will cast off in two or three minutes. camer's side was covered and her deck slippery with

two or three minutes

The men have just come down from the fort, and they
say that thall is dead. ray that thail is deal.

Poor fellows: braver boys never lived or fought,
Whelpley was abot in three places.

Ferguson has had his thigh broken with a shot. It is a
boyrible sight. We are willing to take that vessel or die

THE CUTTING OUT OF THE SMITH'S POINT LIGHTSHIP.

On Thursday last a secret expedition embarked on cord the steaming William Woodward, under command of Henterant Flusser, of the United States navy, with fifty seamen from the receiving ship, and proceeded down the Chempeake Bay, in company with the Philaiel phin City Ice Boat, under command of an officer from the inited States cutter Forward, with fifteen seamen and United States cutter Forward, with fifteen seamen and sixty men of the New York Initreenth regiment as riflemen, under command of Captain Woodward. About four A. M. stood in for the Great Wicomico, under Smith's Point lightenip moored in Middle creek, near the head; made all preparation on board and stood in to recapture her, and succeeded in doing so in less than an hour; lifted her moorings and took her in tow. When turning the creek a party from the bank opened fire from musketry, within short range, firing some lifty rounds without effect, when orders were given by Lieutenant Flusser to open fire upon the shore party, which was kept up until the tug and her prize cleared Middle creek. This morning the expediction, with its prize, anchored eafely in this harbor under a handsome ovation, this being the second lightsh pretise.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. The following letter, descriptive of the recapture of the light ring, was received by Mr. W. Schwarzwaelder, broher of the Colonel of the Fifth regiment :-

ANNAPOLIS. May 18 1861.

We have just returned this morning from an expediion in which we have to thank the Virginians for being such poor marksmen.-or else our good luck We were early start for Washington, and so, accordingly, we packed up and waited further orders, but none came until about three P. M.; then the order for Washington was countermanded, and in place our detachment and fure were ordered on board a propeller, with three days' rations. The capitain told as that we were nearer a dight than we had yet been, as our orders were to out a light-ship out of the Wyo-mico river, Virginia. Well, to continue, we started down the bay about five P. M.; we had with us forty marines and fifty of the Thirteenth regiment, of Brooklyn. The marines were to board the prize. We also towed two launches. After a pretty rough night on the old propeller, at about five A. M. we anchored in the Wyo-mico river, wishin about 100 yards from an old furm house, the inhabitants of which were seen up and coing. They immediately made tracks in an old wagen, some of them only half dressed. A party of the marines landed, and went to hunt the hightanip up, and after an unsaccessfal search of an hour and a half returned. We then up anchor, went round to will creek—a small stream, with good depth of water—which we assended. We saw several salboats, which took "French leave" immediately. We also saw a party of dask is a hading a solne. We halled them and asked where the this was. They pointed up the river. So we moved slowly along, and turning the next bend in the river there she was. The boys immediately stood to their gans and slowly approached her. She was moored about Efteen yards from the river's bank, and apparently no one aboard. However, it was rather an exciting moment we did not know at what point a masked battery or a voiley from sharpehoters might open on us. As soon as we touched her the marines, cutlass is hand, jour ped aboard, out the hawer, and the way that old anchor flew up was a caution. Ten micutes more we were backing the old propeller, with our prize in two bett the channel of the creek being so narrow, had the creek being so narrow, had the creek being so narrow, had no ceasi mal shot at them as they dolged through the trees and bushes on the bank with an interest of let us get far enough a intil about three P. M ; then the order for Washington was countermanded, and in place our detachment and gurs were ordered on board a propeller, with

### OPERATIONS IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Thomas F. ectorn Engages a Secsionist Rectory-The Retels Make Themselves Scarce—The Buttery Des Capture of Tibacco Vessels by the Star-Secession Toons in the Neighborhood-The Thomas Freehorn Recrics Good Company Off for Washington, dc., dc. The gunboats Thomas Freeborn and the Reliance, of the

ake fiotilla, under the command of Commander James W. Ward, of the receiving ship North Carolinia. arrived here at two o'clock this afternoon, the Resolute having been left behind at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in consequence of having a line foul of her propeller, with orders to follow after us as soon as the trifling damage should be repaired. No sooner had we arrived than we had an occasion for a little ball practice at a

Our run from New York was unmarked by any incident worthy of notice. The weather was delightful, and both steamers showed their capabilities to perfection, although each was hampered with a heavily laden schooner, which she towed behind her.
On nearing Cape Henry, this morning, we saw

the steamer Quaker City at a idistance, just at the entrance of the Chesapeake, overhauling a bark. She soon after passed us, and immediately was in pursuit of another vessel, which she overhauled secundum artem. On arriving abreast of Fortress Monroe Captain Ward went on board the Minnesota. While he was gone beavy firing was heard in the direction of Elizabeth river, an it was apparent that a steamer, which we descrief at a was not away many minutes when he raturned, face considerably brightened in anticipation of having an opportunity of testing his celebrated new gun carriage, upon which he had been busy during last evening and the whole of this morning, mounting his forward gun—a heavy thirty-two pounder. His first care, on returning, was to order the Reliance to anchor with her schooner near to the other schooner, which he had ordered to be cast off from the Freeborn. Then turning to his first officer, Lieut. Cash, he said, "We are just in the nick of time; there is fighting going on up there"—alluding to the direction from which we had heard the cannonading. He then ordered a full nead of steam to be made, and stood for the steamer already alluded to, in the direction of the Elizabeth river, about three miles distant from us. We were soon alongside the steamer, which turned out to be the Wonticello, the name of which has been changed to the Star. Captain Ward went on board of her, and in a short time returned with Lieutenant Braine, one of the officers of the Star. While he was away, ho wever, the officers on the Freedown were busy with their glasses, and their attention was soon concentrated on a point of land thickly grown with trees, and a white sandy beach in front, a little below and to the left of the spot where the secessionists such the vessels in the channel to Norfolk; and one gentleman, after a steady look, declared that he saw a number of men among the trees. Tais turned out to be true; and it soon further appeared that they were engaged in erecting a sand battery, the embrasures of which were plainly discernible in the opening smaint the trees. On either side of the battery was a wooden feace, which had evidently continued along the spot which formed the point of the battery. A closer coratiny revealed a dismounted gap, apparently a thirty-two pounder. forward gun-a heavy thirty-two pounder. His first

pounder.

These interesting facts had hardly become known when Captain Ward returned, accompanied by Lieut. Braine, and it was soon requeed to a certainty that the rebels were erecting a battery, which, no doubt, they intended to be formidable. Immediately all was bustle and activity on beard the little Freborn. The heavy thirty-two pounder was soon brought to bear, with breeching scured, spanges and rammer reavy and all bands at quarters, while Lieut Cash hastened to open his magazine and to serve out several tanks of powder. Surgeou J. W Moore got out his instruments, lint, &c., aut happily be had no occasion to use them.

The gun having been brought fits bear on the masked battery, the word was given to fire, and the thirty-two pounder belished forth from its incommended those on aboard recips what effect the shot had on the object aimed at. A better position was taken up by the vessel, and again the iran measurer was sent forth on its errand of destruction. The shot two leffect in the water, close to the sand, and ricochete clear over the bank striking the battery and damaging an embrasore. All nance on board simultaneously burst isto a roar of laughter as the coessionists, not liking the appearance of laughter as the coessionists, not liking the appearance of laughter as the coessionists, not liking the specarance of sections as often as the gan could be brought to bear. Sometimes these interesting facts had hardly become known one to their neets in a manner the very reverse of dis-nified. Shot now followed shot in rapid succession, as often as the gen could be brought to bear. Sometimes the rand on the beach would be struck and cause it of fly about in clouds; but more frequently it would bit the battery with telling effect, and by the ime fifteen rounds had been expended most of he embrasures had been completely destroyed. All tols time the Freeborn had been gradually creeping pearer and pearer in shore, till we were within

riceping nearer and nearer in shore, till we were within about seven hundred yards of the battery, and in a quarter ies three fathoms water. It was a fortunate circumtance for us, perhaps, that the rebels had me small arms, or if they had, their running away prevented them from using them, or expert marksmen could have picked some of us off from the cover of the trees with good Minie rifles or other armset de prectation.

The firing was entirely confined to the bow gun. The after one had not been placed in position, and a twelve pound brass howlizer on our hurricane dock was not used at all. On the whole, our ball practice was excellent, and the case with which the row gun was worked demonstrates the superiority of Capt. Ward's carriage over the old arrangement, though, doubtless, it is succeptible of some improvements, and Capt. Ward is just the man to make them as they are suggested by experience.

While we were engaged at our pleasant pastime the commander of the Reisance and his crew were challeg under the restraint in which they were kept at their distant anchorage, and just before we ceased firing she was ended, and she was too late to take any part in it, and we returned in company, bringing up between fortrees Moarce and the Minnesota.

Lieut. Braine reported, while he was on bourd the Freeborn, that the firing we had heard a little while beloac was from a battery a little higher up and the Star. This versel had chased a steaming from Norfolk, when a battery opened upon her from the shore, but as the Star was beyond range, the shot fell short. She subsequently three some shells into the battery, upon which the Freeborn afterwards fired, and succeeded in dismounting the gun seen by us, but in consequence of the shoal water she could not got near enough to effectually destroy the battery. The same officer further reports that there are three steam tugs prowiling around in that vicinity, seeking whatever they can pick up. They are probably the same that were waiting some weeks ago for the steamer State of

batteries, which are created principally during the night.
Yesterday the Star captured the schooners Harall and Cranshaw, and the bark Octavia, from Richmond, laden with tobacco, supposed to be worth \$150,000. The Octavia and the Cranshaw were bound to some European port, and the Haxail was bound to Baltimore. The three vessels are lying opposite Fortress Monroe.

avia and the Cransf aw way, and the Haxaii was bound to Baltimere, out, and the Haxaii was bound to Baltimere, out, and the Haxaii was bound to Baltimere. The following incident, which would be incredible, were it not substantiated, shows the principle, or rather total want of principle, on which the secessionate seem determined to carry on this war, as despatched from bery was despatched from bery carry on the second carry on the second carry of truce to nego

minion. As hear as a manufacture of the control of

A Night on the Chesapeake—The Lights Estinguished—A Steamer on Shore—Inefectual Efforts to get Her Off—Up the Potemac—Prices Taken—Troops at Fort Washington—Secretionism—Hote Old Virginia intends to Augment the Secession Fole—Arrival at Washington, de., de.
Our night's run up the Chesapeake, from Fortress Mon[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]